

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Daily Morning Edition including SUNDAY.
By Mail, in Advance.
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For Six Months \$5.00
For One Year \$9.00
The OMAHA DAILY BEE, mailed to any address, One Year, \$9.00 in Advance.
WEEKLY BEE, One Year, \$2.00 in Advance.
OMAHA OFFICE, Nos. 11 and 13 FARMER STREET.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 100 N. WABASH BUILDING.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 and 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING.
WASHINGTON OFFICE, No. 515 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postage orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, ss.
George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 18, 1889, was as follows:

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| Sunday, May 12 | 18,858 |
| Monday, May 13 | 18,858 |
| Tuesday, May 14 | 18,858 |
| Wednesday, May 15 | 18,858 |
| Thursday, May 16 | 18,858 |
| Friday, May 17 | 18,858 |
| Saturday, May 18 | 18,858 |
| Average | 18,043 |

GEORGE H. TSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of May, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, ss.
George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of April, 1889, was as follows:

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N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

THE annual statement just made public of the condition of Omaha's seven national banks is a flattering exhibit.

THE south side is still straining its eyes for a sight of the promised street car extensions. From present indications the rival companies are spending their energies track-laying in the direction of Port Omaha.

THE people of Yankton are making every effort to secure railroad connection with this city. Omaha cannot do less than meet them half way and thereby secure access to the most fertile portion of South Dakota.

THE contract which was made last fall for the laying of the permanent walk about Jefferson square should be immediately enforced by the proper authorities. Too much latitude was given the contractors in this instance.

THE record of exports from this country for the current year shows that large shipments of raw products and manufactured articles are being consigned to Canada, Mexico, South and Central America. This is an encouraging sign.

THE residents along the Belt line west better suburban accommodations, especially in the evening. This request is respectfully referred to the attention of the Missouri Pacific authorities as an indication of the necessity of adequate local train service.

No sooner was the first criminal in New York who is to suffer death by electricity condemned, than his attorney at once took exception on the ground that the sentence was "cruel and unusual." It is evidently not alone drowning men who catch at straws.

THE people have almost forgotten the Douglas county election cases. The democratic legislative delegates, however, just hauled into court for refusing to pay for stenographic reports of the contest have every reason in the world to keep it green in memory. The time has come for them to pay the fiddler.

THE absence of General Hugh J. Campbell will be felt in the constitutional convention that is to be held at Sioux Falls on the fourth of July. While General Campbell is doubtless eccentric, he is, nevertheless, the brainiest man that has been identified with the statehood movement in Dakota. It is to be regretted that, through political conniving, he has been relegated to the rear at a time when he could be of the greatest service. General Campbell has been a most earnest advocate of statehood. His loyal devotion to the cause deserved recognition.

THE Herald quotes an old law to sustain its claim that a two-thirds vote is necessary to carry school bonds in Omaha. The act "relative to schools in metropolitan cities," approved March 31, 1887, section 28, provides that "if a majority of the ballots polled at such an election shall be for issuing bonds, the said board of education may issue bonds in such an amount as shall be named in the election notice." This provision does not require to be rubbed in to convince an ordinary mind.

ROCK ISLAND officials repudiate the report that the company intends leasing the Union Pacific ex-how from Omaha to Beatrice. The absurdity of the story refuted itself. It is merely a question of time before the company builds an independent line from Omaha to a junction with the Colorado line at or near Fairbury. It must necessarily be as short as practicable to successfully compete with the Burlington. The Rock Island company "is not a rainbow chaser" nor an asylum for white elephant railroads.

THERE is a million seven hundred thousand dollars more on deposit in the seven national banks of this city to date as compared with a year ago. This is certainly a gratifying showing. When it is taken into consideration that this amount does not represent the savings of the community in the hands of savings and private banks, trust companies and the like in Omaha, but the greater part of the cash and securities used in daily business transactions, the statement well reflects the healthy growth of Omaha and the wealth of our people.

"MERCHANTS' WEEK."

The second recurrence in Boston of "Merchants' week," an institution for promoting the commercial interests of that city which had its origin there, closed last Saturday. As it has been proposed to adopt this plan in Omaha the results of Boston's experience will be interesting. We infer from what is said by the *Advertiser* of that city that while these have not been altogether discouraging they were not generally what was hoped for. One of the features of the plan is to call in traveling salesmen to entertain visiting customers, and the *Advertiser* remarks that doubtless in many instances the expense thus incurred, and the consequent falling off of the regular trade, is not counterbalanced by the returns from orders taken direct during the week. But this feature is not absolutely essential, for, although visiting merchants would find it pleasant to meet familiar faces, it is really desirable that they shall be thrown more closely into contact with the heads of firms and cordial relations established between principals. There is no reason why the visiting merchants could not be quite as well taken care of in the absence of the traveling salesmen, these being left free to canvass among the merchants who should not accept the privileges of "merchants' week." It is quite probable, therefore, that if it is decided to continue the plan in Boston the feature of calling in salesmen will be largely done away with as involving an unnecessary outlay.

But even the somewhat disappointing results do not, in the opinion of the *Advertiser*, go to prove that merchants' week, as an institution, is a failure. It remarks in its wider conception it is not primarily to be considered as a season for booming trade. Its chief purpose is rather to create among out-of-town retail merchants a stronger interest in the market from which they buy, "by personally meeting the heads of the wholesale houses and by seeing for themselves that which they cannot appreciate by inspecting a drummer's samples." To the average retailer, says the *Advertiser*, a piece of cloth, or a bag of coffee, is a commodity merely, and quality and price being equal, he buys of the drummer who has won his confidence without much regard to what city he represents. The influence of "Merchants' week" tends largely to dispel this indifference, and it has been demonstrated in the experience of many Boston houses that it has this effect.

The conclusion of the *Advertiser* is that the results thus far experienced by the several trades are such as to warrant the belief that increasing benefits will accrue from its continuance, with such modifications in the detail of its management as are shown by experience to be desirable. Having the experience of Boston to guide them, the merchants of Omaha can have little difficulty in determining whether or not it is desirable to try here this novel expedient for promoting trade.

GROWTH OF BANKING.

Not very long ago there was a general complaint of the impending decadence of banking. It was represented that the national banking system especially was in a rapid decline, and that unless congress promptly did something to enable the system to exist, particularly in the matter of providing a new basis for circulation, it must soon succumb. Senator Sherman and other cool and clear-headed financiers pointed out that there was no such danger imminent, and statistics show the accuracy of their judgment.

The *American Banker* presents some interesting statistics regarding the growth of banking, from which it appears that while the banks have been losing on one side one hundred and eighty-five millions of their circulation, they have been gaining on the other side three hundred and twenty millions of deposits. "In other words," says that publication, "the beneficent compensative law of deposit banking has been at work. For every one hundred dollars lost in circulation the banks have augmented their volume of banking power by one hundred and seventy-three dollars of new deposits. The creative natural laws of deposit-banking have increased the loaning power and efficient force of our banks by seventy-three per cent in this movement alone." It is, therefore, not a matter of wonder that the national banking system has continued to grow.

The extent of this growth is shown in the fact that there are now three thousand two hundred and eight banks, loaning more than seventeen hundred million dollars, against two thousand one hundred and thirty-two banks in 1881, loaning less than twelve hundred million dollars. With the growth of national banks there has also been an increase of all the other banks of every sort throughout the country. During last year nine hundred and ninety-four new banks were created, while for the present year to April 30 the total number of banks organized, national, state and private, was four hundred and six, against three hundred and forty-seven for the corresponding period of last year. It will thus be seen that the predictions of the prophets of evil have not been verified, but on the contrary are shown to have been baseless, unless it be assumed that the capital which has entered so largely into banking enterprises is going blindly to destruction. In time congress will be called upon, if the national system is to be maintained, to make provision for continuing it by providing a new basis of circulation, and when that time is reached, the question will be one of commanding importance. Just at present it is not generally so regarded. The statistics of the growth of national banks would seem to indicate that there is no lack of confidence that congress will find a practicable way of continuing the system with a just regard for all the interests involved.

We are in receipt of the Los Angeles *Tribune* containing comparative figures of the cost of projected improvements in Omaha and Los Angeles for the present year, from which this city is

made to appear at somewhat of a disadvantage. The *Tribune* quotes the conservative figures given some time since in THE BEE, which place the projected improvements for the current year at a little less than nine million dollars, and follows with a statement of what